

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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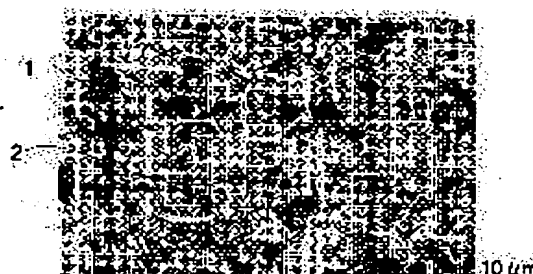
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(54) CYLINDER LINER OF ENGINE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a cylinder liner of an engine, which has the improved strength and abrasion resistance, has the reduced manufacturing cost, and is lightweightened.

SOLUTION: In the cylinder liner that is cast-embedded in the cylinder block of the engine, and has a sliding surface on which a piston can slide, formed on the inner surface, the cylinder liner consists of an Al alloy containing Al, Si and Cu as essential components, and at least either one element of Mn and Sn, wherein hardness of the matrix of the Al alloy is 70 HV or higher.

1: Si
2: AlFeSi

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the cylinder liner which consists of aluminum alloy which an engine cylinder block cast-wraps, and said cylinder liner uses aluminum, Si, and Cu as an indispensable component in the cylinder liner by which the sliding surface on which a piston can slide was formed in inner skin, and contains one element of either Mn or Sn at least, and is characterized by the hardness of the matrix component in the aluminum alloy concerned be 70 or more HV.

[Claim 2] Said aluminum alloy is a cylinder liner according to claim 1 which is mass %, and uses Si:20-30 and Cu:0.05-2.0 as an indispensable component, and is characterized by containing the element of either Mn:0.05-4.0 or Sn:0.01-4.0 at least, and the remainder consisting of aluminum and an unescapable impurity.

[Claim 3] Said aluminum alloy is a cylinder liner according to claim 1 or 2 which is mass % and is further characterized by particle size containing aluminum 2O3 2 micrometers or less 10% or less.

[Claim 4] For said aluminum alloy, the area which intermetallic-compound beta-AlFeSi crystallized to said sliding surface occupies when it is mass %, any one or more sorts of elements Mg:0.1-1.5, nickel:1.0-4.0, less than [Cr:0.3], and not more than Fe:2% are contained and Fe contains is a cylinder liner given in either to claims 1-3 characterized by being 5% or less to the whole surface product of said sliding surface.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the cylinder liner which consists of the aluminium alloy which an engine cylinder block cast-wraps.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Engine lightweight-ization is advanced in connection with the rise of an environmental problem, and lightweight-izing and abrasion resistance are demanded of the material property of the sliding section of engine components. a cylinder liner --- lightweight ---izing --- it cast-wraps and the cylinder liner of structure is put in practical use. It cast-wraps, and the cylinder liner of structure is formed from a tubed aluminium alloy, it cast-wraps the peripheral face with the cylinder block which consists of a die-casting Plastic solid of an aluminium alloy, and the inner skin of a cylinder liner is covered and constituted by hard plating.

[0003] Drawing 5 is drawing showing roughly the cross section of the cylinder block of a multiple cylinder engine. The tubed cylinder bore 12 on which a piston can slide is formed in each gas column of the cylinder block 11 of the multiple cylinder engine 10 shown in drawing 5 , and a cylinder liner 13 cast-wraps in each cylinder bore 12, and it cast-wraps in it by the section 14, and is formed in it. Furthermore, the hard plating coat 15 is formed in the inner skin of a cylinder liner 13 of plating processing.

[0004] It cast-wraps the account of a top and the cylinder liner of structure is produced by the process procedure shown in drawing 6 . First, aluminum alloy ingredient was prepared as a base material of a cylinder liner. In addition, when the component of concrete aluminum alloy ingredient is mentioned, by mass %, Si:9-10.5, Fe:0.5, Cu:2.5-3.5, Mg:0.5-0.8, Mn:0.3, Cr:0.2, and Zn:0.2 are contained, and the remainder consists of aluminum and an unescapable impurity.

[0005] As shown in drawing 6 , after carrying out heating softening, first, the component of aluminum alloy ingredient was adjusted, the bell shape shell which continued by extrusion molding was produced, the produced bell shape shell was cut and the material of a cylinder liner was formed (process 1).

[0006] After having performed water quenching after carrying out heating solution treatment to the material of a cylinder liner, and carrying out aging heat treatment after that, it cooled naturally and surface hardening was performed to the material of a cylinder liner (process 2).

[0007] The electrical conductivity of the cylinder liner obtained after surface hardening was inspected (process 3). After carrying out processing processing of the end face and inside of a cylinder liner flat and smooth, processing processing of the external surface of a cylinder liner was carried out if needed (process 4), the metal mold of a cylinder block was equipped with the cylinder liner, it cast-wrapped with the aluminium die-casting alloy, and fabrication was carried out (process 5). After graduating by the machine grinding process of the inside of a cylinder liner (process 6), the acid washed, alkaline degreasing was performed and distributed plating processing of nickel-P-SiC was carried out after forming an alumite coat as surface treatment (process 7). Honing was carried out to the inside of a cylinder liner, and the precise dimensional tolerance was made (process 8).

[0008] Plating processing is made by inner skin, the sliding surface is formed, and the cylinder liner manufactured by the above-mentioned manufacture approach has secured the abrasion resistance whose sliding of a cylinder is attained.

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[0009]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, although its abrasion resistance improved since the cylinder liner in the former performed plating processing to the inner skin, in one side, the number of production processes increased by plating processing, the production process became complicated, and it had become the cause by which the manufacturing cost of a cylinder block soared.

[0010] Then, the method of raising the abrasion resistance of the aluminum alloy itself which forms a cylinder liner, without performing plating processing is invented. For example, hardening processing is performed to aluminum alloy, surface hardness is raised, and there is the approach of carrying out the reinforcement of the aluminum alloy itself and a wear-resistant improvement. Although it is possible to raise the surface hardness of aluminum alloy by hardening processing of aluminum alloy In case [at which it aimed at lightweight-ization] it cast-wraps and the cylinder liner of structure is manufactured Since it cast-wrapped after hardening processing of a cylinder liner and became an elevated temperature with the heat at the time as mentioned above, the organization which considered as the high degree of hardness by amelioration of the alloy organization by hardening processing cast-wrapped, and changed with the annealing operations by the heat at the time, organization change became a cause, and the degree of hardness of aluminum alloy had fallen. Therefore, the hardening processing of aluminum alloy which was cast-wrapped and was performed before was not able to acquire substantial effectiveness. Consequently, there was a problem that the cylinder liner excellent in reinforcement and both wear-resistant properties could not be obtained.

[0011] This invention is made in order to solve the above-mentioned problem, it raises reinforcement and abrasion resistance, and aims at offering the cylinder liner of the engine which aimed at and lightweight-ized reduction of a manufacturing cost.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned purpose, research of the ingredient which forms a cylinder liner is done variously. For example, elements, such as Fe and Cu, are added in aluminum alloy ingredient, reinforcement is raised, and the cylinder liner which prevented the fall of hardening is developed. However, although the fall of surface hardness could be prevented when Fe was added, under specific conditions, abrasion resistance had fallen conversely. For this reason, the cylinder liner excellent in reinforcement and both wear-resistant properties was not able to be obtained.

[0013] Drawing 7 is drawing which compared hardness with aluminum alloy ingredient (it considers as a "Base alloy") which contained 25% of Si by mass % in A6061 which is an aluminum-Mg-Si system alloy, and aluminum alloy ingredient (referred to as "Base alloy +4%Fe") which contained 4 more% of Fe into this Base alloy. in addition -- a "Base alloy" and each alloy of "Base alloy +4%Fe" -- an extruded material (T1) -- and it cast-wrapped, the hardness of (A) was measured the back, and the measurement result was shown.

[0014] As shown in drawing 7, the hardness of the extruded material (T1) of a "Base alloy" was cast-wrapped, and it fell to (A) remarkably the back, but the extruded material (T1) of "Base alloy +4%Fe" was cast-wrapped, and even if it was (A) the back, the fall of a degree of hardness was not seen. Even if aluminum alloy which beta-AlFeSi which metallic-bond compound beta-AlFeSi crystallized during the alloy organization, and was crystallized was distributed in aluminum alloy, aluminum alloy was strengthened when various this cause was studied and Fe was made to contain in aluminum alloy, the surface hardness of aluminum alloy improved, consequently contained Fe was after cast-wrapping it, it turned out that the fall of a degree of hardness can be prevented.

[0015] However, when aluminum alloy was made to contain Fe, it cast-wrapped and next reinforcement has been secured, but under a certain limited abrasion test conditions, when beta-AlFeSi crystallized so much in aluminum alloy, it turned out that abrasion resistance falls remarkably.

[0016] Then, when the part except compound beta-AlFeSi between Si grain metallurgy groups usually distributed not only the hardness of the aluminum alloy itself to measure but in aluminum alloy when many things are studied that a wear-resistant fall should be prevented, i.e., the hardness in the matrix of aluminum alloy, is measured, the hardness of a matrix results participating in the abrasion resistance of aluminum alloy deeply in completion of a header and this invention.

[0017] That is, it consists of aluminum alloy which an engine cylinder block cast-wraps this invention, and a cylinder liner uses aluminum, Si, and Cu as an indispensable component in the cylinder liner by

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which the sliding surface on which a piston can slide was formed in inner skin, and contains one element of either Mn or Sn at least, and is characterized by the hardness (Vickers hardness number) of the matrix component in the aluminum alloy concerned be 70 or more HV.

[0018] According to this invention, the cylinder liner excellent in abrasion resistance and both strong properties can be obtained solid solution hardening of a matrix, or by carrying out an age-hardening and setting hardness of a matrix to 70 or more HV so that press quenching may be promoted at the time of extrusion molding of a cylinder liner, and a cylinder block may cast-wrap and aging softening may not sometimes progress. Moreover, according to this invention, since plating processing is unnecessary, reduction of a manufacturing cost can be aimed at.

[0019] In the above-mentioned invention, aluminum alloy is mass % and it is desirable to use Si:20-30 and Cu:0.05-2.0 as an indispensable component, and to contain the element of either Mn:0.05-4.0 or Sn:0.01-4.0 at least, and for the remainder to consist of aluminum and an unescapable impurity.

[0020] According to this invention, overaging softening can be controlled by making the element of either Mn which is a ***** element, or Sn contain at least.

[0021] Although Mn was made to contain 0.05-4.0 times by mass % in aluminum alloy, it is because heat treatability will be injured if the effectiveness is not acquired as the content of Mn is 0.05%, but 4.0 is exceeded. Moreover, although Sn was made to contain 0.01-4.0 times by mass % in aluminum alloy, it is because it will stiffen if the effectiveness is not acquired as the content of Sn is less than 0.01%, but 4.0 is exceeded conversely.

[0022] Moreover, in the above-mentioned invention, aluminum alloy is mass % and it is also desirable for particle size to contain aluminum 2O₃ 2 micrometers or less.

[0023] According to this invention, hardness of matrix can be made into the value of 70 or more HV by mass % by making an alumina (aluminum 2O₃) contain 10% or less in aluminum alloy.

[0024] Moreover, in the above-mentioned invention, it is mass %, and when any one or more sorts of elements Mg:0.1-1.5, nickel:1.0-4.0, less than [Cr:0.3], and not more than Fe:2% are contained and Fe contains, it is desirable [aluminum alloy] for the area which intermetallic-compound beta-AlFeSi crystallized to said sliding surface occupies to be 5% or less to the whole surface product of said sliding surface.

[0025] According to this invention, it is good to contain any one or more sorts of elements of Mg, nickel, Cr, and Fe if needed, in order to improve hardenability and an aging property, for example, to make it contain Mg:0.1-1.5, nickel:1.0-4.0, and in not more than Cr:0.3 by mass %. It is because hardenability is checked, so press quenching cannot be promoted here at the time of extrusion molding if Cr is contained in an alloy although the content of Cr was restricted or less with 0.3.

[0026] Moreover, when Fe was made to contain, intermetallic-compound beta-AlFeSi crystallized in aluminum alloy, but since abrasion resistance would fall if the amount of crystallization of beta-AlFeSi increases, in this invention, the area which intermetallic-compound beta-AlFeSi occupies to the whole surface product of a sliding surface was specified as 5% or less.

[0027]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, an example 1 - an example 5 and the example 1 of a comparison - the example 4 of a comparison are given and explained about the cylinder liner which the cylinder block of this invention cast-wrapped.

[0028] In example 1 - example 5 (Table 1) this example, the presentation component of aluminum alloy was adjusted and the cylinder liner which set the degree of hardness of the matrix of an alloy to 70 or more HV was produced.

[0029] First, the component of aluminum alloy ingredient of a cylinder liner was adjusted. As shown in Table 1, the component presentation of an example 1 - an example 3 was mass %, used Si:20-30 and Cu:0.05-2.0 as the indispensable component, and adjusted them to the range which contains alternatively Mn:0.05-4.0, Sn:0.05-4.0, Mg:0.1-1.5, nickel:1.0-4.0, and any one or more sorts of elements not more than Cr:0.3 at least. Moreover, particle size makes aluminum 2O₃ 2 micrometers or less, as for an example 5, contain in aluminum alloy ingredient.

[0030]

[Table 1]

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	組成成分(質量%)									
	Si	Cu	Mg	Mn	Sn	Ni	Cr	Fe	Al ₂ O ₃	Al
実施例1	25.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.05	—	—	—	—	bal.
実施例2	25.0	0.2	0.8	—	0.05	—	—	1.0	—	bal.
実施例3	25.0	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.05	—	—	—	—	bal.
実施例4	25.0	0.2	0.8	—	0.05	2.0	—	—	—	bal.
実施例5	25.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	5.0	bal.
比較例1	25.0	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	0.2	4.0	—	bal.
比較例2	25.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	0.2	4.0	—	bal.
比較例3	17.0	4.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	bal.
比較例4	25.0	4.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	bal.

adjusted aluminum alloy ingredient -- dissolving -- the air atomizing method -- per second 102 -- it cooled with K or more cooling rates, and the end of rapidly solidified powder was produced. It inspected, after collecting and sorting out the end of rapidly solidified powder.

[0031] next, the end of rapidly solidified powder -- a rubber die -- being filled up -- between the colds -- dead water -- after carrying out pressurization (CIP) processing, vacuum sintering processing was carried out and the billet was produced. After carrying out heating softening of the produced billet at the temperature of 425–520 degrees C, it considered as the bell shape shell which carried out extrusion molding and continued. Then, the bell shape shell was cut and the material of a cylinder liner was formed.

[0032] Water quenching was performed after carrying out heating solution treatment to the material of a cylinder liner at the temperature of 545 degrees C. Furthermore, it cooled naturally, 180 degrees C after carrying out aging heat treatment. In addition, although T6 processing was performed, T-four processing which does not carry out aging heat treatment at 180 degrees C according to the selected ingredient may be performed.

[0033] After inspecting the electrical conductivity of the obtained cylinder liner after surface hardening and carrying out processing processing of the end face and inside of a cylinder liner flat and smooth, processing processing of the external surface of a cylinder liner was carried out if needed, and the cylinder liner was obtained.

[0034] The metal mold of a cylinder block was equipped with the cylinder liner, it cast-wrapped with the aluminium die-casting alloy, and fabrication was carried out.

[0035] Furthermore, it gazed at the metal texture of the sliding surface which cast-wrapped and was formed in the inner skin of the cylinder liner after fabrication.

[0036] Drawing 1 is the photograph Fig. expanding and showing the alloy organization in the sliding surface of the cylinder liner of the example 2 used as aluminum alloy ingredient containing Fe. As shown in drawing 1, as for the alloy organization, crystallization of Si (1) and intermetallic-compound beta-AlFeSi (2) was observed in the matrix. When the alloy organization of a sliding surface was investigated and the deposit area of intermetallic-compound beta-AlFeSi in per unit area was measured, the area which beta-AlFeSi occupies had become 5% or less per unit area of within the limits.

[0037] In the example of the example 1 of a comparison – an example of comparison 4 (Table 1) book comparison, in order to form a cylinder liner by the same production process as the example mentioned above, the explanation is omitted. Differing from an example is in the point which made the presentation of aluminum alloy ingredient out of range [this invention].

[0038] The example 1 of a comparison and the example 2 of a comparison are aluminum alloy ingredients with which the content of Fe exceeds 2%, and the example 3 of a comparison and the example 4 of a comparison are aluminum alloy ingredients which do not contain Fe.

[0039] The cylinder liner which consists of aluminum alloy using each aluminum alloy ingredient to the above-mentioned example 1 – an example 5 and the example 1 of a comparison – the example 4 of a comparison was formed, and the hardness and abrasion loss of a cylinder liner (the aluminum alloy itself) were measured. The hardness of aluminum alloy which forms a cylinder liner was measured by the Rockwell trial, and abrasion loss was measured by the reciprocating motion abrasion test.

[0040] A reciprocation abrasion test measures abrasion loss under a fixed load between a polishing ring and a test piece, and the test condition was considered as 2, test period an average of 0.16 m/s and wear distance of 300m with a load planar pressure of 1.0Ns [/mm], and lubrication oil 1ml dropping, measured the wear volume, and calculated abrasion loss. A measurement result is shown in drawing 2 R> 2.

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[0041] As shown in drawing 2 , as for the abrasion loss of the cylinder liner (the example 1 of a comparison, example 2 of a comparison) which consists of aluminum alloy which contained 4% of Fe by mass %, abrasion resistance fell mostly. Each abrasion loss of the cylinder liner (the example 3 of a comparison, example 4 of a comparison) which consists of aluminum alloy which does not contain Fe on the other hand is a value lower than 0.4, and it became clear that abrasion resistance is good.

[0042] Next, the hardness and abrasion loss of a matrix in aluminum alloy were measured. The hardness of a matrix was measured by the Vickers hardness test, and used the Vickers hardness number meter which set the load to 0.5g. As shown in drawing 3 , the matrix in aluminum alloy measured the Vickers hardness number of the part except hard particles, such as Si, and made the average by ten measurement matrix hardness. Abrasion loss was measured according to the same test condition as the reciprocation abrasion test mentioned above. A measurement result is shown in drawing 4 .

[0043] As shown in drawing 4 , the matrix hardness of aluminum alloy of the example 1 of a comparison containing Fe and the example 2 of a comparison is the value of 70 or less HV, and abrasion loss was increasing. On the other hand, each aluminum alloy ingredient of the example 3 of a comparison which does not contain Fe, and the example 4 of a comparison was a value with matrix hardness lower than 70HV, and abrasion loss was 0.3 or more. On the other hand, it is 70 or more HV, and abrasion loss is 0.3 or less, and each matrix hardness of aluminum alloy of an example 1 - an example 5 was able to obtain the cylinder liner which has the outstanding reinforcement and abrasion resistance.

[0044] It considered as the component presentation of this example within the limits, and it became clear that the cylinder liner which has the outstanding reinforcement and abrasion resistance could be obtained solid solution hardening of a matrix which is set to 70 or more HV in matrix hardness, or by carrying out an age-hardening.

[0045] Therefore, according to this operation gestalt, the cylinder liner which has the reinforcement and abrasion resistance which were excellent by performing processing of solid solution hardening of a matrix and an age-hardening can be obtained so that the hardness of the matrix of aluminum alloy which forms a cylinder liner may be set to 70 or more HV, and further, since it is not necessary to carry out plating processing at the inner skin of a cylinder liner, reduction of the manufacturing cost of a cylinder liner can be aimed at.

[0046]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, as explained above, it has the outstanding high temperature strength and abrasion resistance, and since the cylinder liner of the engine which planned lightweight-izing and manufacture cost reduction can be obtained, by applying the cylinder liner of this invention to an engine, it can realize engine lightweight-ization and reducing an environmental load further, and contributes to development of industry.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing showing the organization of aluminum alloy of an example 2 in this operation gestalt.

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing the hardness of aluminum alloy, and the relation of abrasion loss.

[Drawing 3] Drawing showing the example of the sample extracted out of aluminum alloy organization in case the degree of hardness of the matrix of aluminum alloy is measured.

[Drawing 4] Drawing showing the hardness of the matrix in aluminum alloy, and the relation of abrasion loss.

[Drawing 5] The schematic diagram showing the cross section of the cylinder block of a multiple cylinder engine in the former.

[Drawing 6] The manual procedure Fig. in the former in which cast-wrapping and showing the production process of the cylinder liner of structure.

[Drawing 7] About a "Base alloy" and each alloy of "Base alloy +4%Fe", they are an extruded material (T1) and drawing which cast-wrapped and compared the hardness of (A) the back.

[Description of Notations]

1 --- Si,

2 --- Beta-AlFeSi

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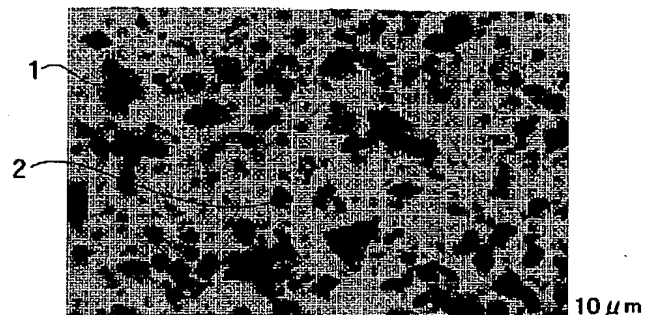
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(54)【発明の名称】 エンジンのシリンダライナ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 強度および耐摩耗性を向上させ、かつ製造コストの削減を図り、軽量化したエンジンのシリンダライナを提供する。

【解決手段】 エンジンのシリンダブロックに鑄包まれ、内周面にピストンが摺動可能な摺動面が形成されたシリンダライナにおいて、シリンダライナは、Al、SiおよびCuを必須の成分とし、かつ、MnまたはSnのいずれかの一方の元素を少なくとも含有するAl合金から成り、Al合金中のマトリックス成分の硬さが70HV以上であることを特徴とする。



1: Si
2: β -AlFeSi

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 エンジンのシリンダブロックに鑄包まれ、内周面にピストンが摺動可能な摺動面が形成されたシリンダライナにおいて、

前記シリンダライナは、Al、SiおよびCuを必須の成分とし、かつ、MnまたはSnのいずれか一方の元素を少なくとも含有するAl合金から成り、当該Al合金中のマトリックス成分の硬さが70HV以上であることを特徴とするシリンダライナ。

【請求項2】 前記Al合金は、質量%で、Si：20～30、Cu：0.05～2.0を必須の成分とし、かつ、Mn：0.05～4.0またはSn：0.01～4.0のいずれか一方の元素を少なくとも含有し、残部がAl及び不可避免の不純物から成ることを特徴とする請求項1記載のシリンダライナ。

【請求項3】 前記Al合金は、さらに、質量%で、粒径が2μm以下のAl₂O₃を10%以下含有することを特徴とする請求項1または2記載のシリンダライナ。

【請求項4】 前記Al合金は、質量%で、Mg：0.1～1.5、Ni：1.0～4.0、Cr：0.3以下およびFe：2%以下のいずれか一種以上の元素を含有しており、Feが含有された場合に、前記摺動面に晶出する金属間化合物β-AlFeSiの占める面積が、前記摺動面の全面積に対して5%以下であることを特徴とする請求項1から3までのいずれかに記載のシリンダライナ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、エンジンのシリンダブロックに鑄包まれるアルミニウム合金から成るシリンダライナに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】環境問題の高まりに伴いエンジンの軽量化が進められており、エンジン部品の摺動部の材料特性には、軽量化および耐摩耗性が要求されている。例えば、シリンダライナには、軽量化可能な鑄包み構造のシリンダライナが実用化されている。鑄包み構造のシリンダライナは筒状のアルミニウム合金から形成され、その外周面はアルミニウム合金のダイカスト成形体からなるシリンダブロックにより鑄包まれ、シリンダライナの内周面は硬質めっきに被覆され構成される。

【0003】図5は、多気筒エンジンのシリンダブロックの断面を概略的に示す図である。図5に示す多気筒エンジン10のシリンダブロック11の各気筒にはピストンが摺動可能な筒状のシリンダボア12が形成され、各シリンダボア12にシリンダライナ13が鑄包み部14により鑄包み形成される。さらに、シリンダライナ13の内周面には、めっき処理により硬質めっき皮膜15が形成される。

【0004】上記鑄包み構造のシリンダライナは、図6

に示す工程手順により作製される。まず、シリンダライナの母材としてAl合金材料を用意した。なお、具体的なAl合金材料の成分を挙げると、質量%で、Si：9～10.5、Fe：0.5、Cu：2.5～3.5、Mg：0.5～0.8、Mn：0.3、Cr：0.2、Zn：0.2を含有し、残部がAlおよび不可避免の不純物から成る。

【0005】図6に示すように、まず、Al合金材料の成分を調整し、加熱軟化させた後、押出し成形により連続した中空円筒状の管体を作製し、作製した中空円筒状の管体を切断し、シリンダライナの素材を形成した（工程1）。

【0006】シリンダライナの素材に加熱溶体化処理した後、水焼入れを行い、その後時効熱処理をした後、自然冷却してシリンダライナの素材に表面硬化処理を施した（工程2）。

【0007】表面硬化処理後に、得られたシリンダライナの電気伝導度を検査した（工程3）。シリンダライナの端面や内面を平滑に加工処理した後、必要に応じてシリンダライナの外面の加工処理をし（工程4）、シリンダブロックの金型にシリンダライナを装着し、アルミニウムダイカスト合金により鑄包み成形加工をした（工程5）。シリンダライナの内面の機械研削加工により平滑化した後（工程6）、酸により洗浄し、アルカリ脱脂を行い、下地処理としてアルマイト皮膜を形成後、Ni-P-SiCの分散めっき処理をした（工程7）。シリンダライナの内面にホーニング加工をし、精密な寸法公差に仕上げた（工程8）。

【0008】上記製造方法により製造されたシリンダライナは、内周面にめっき処理がなされ摺動面が形成されており、シリンダの摺動が可能となる耐摩耗性を確保している。

【0009】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、従来におけるシリンダライナは、その内周面にめっき処理を施したため耐摩耗性が向上したが、一方において、めっき処理により製造工程数が増加し製造工程が煩雑となり、シリンダブロックの製造コストが高騰する原因となっていた。

【0010】そこで、めっき処理を施さずにシリンダライナを形成するAl合金自体の耐摩耗性を向上させる方法が考え出されている。例えば、Al合金に硬化処理を施して表面硬度を高めて、Al合金自体の強度および耐摩耗性の改善をする方法がある。Al合金の硬化処理によりAl合金の表面硬度を高めることが可能であるが、軽量化を目的とした鑄包み構造のシリンダライナを製造する際には、前述したように、シリンダライナの硬化処理後に鑄包み時の熱で高温になるため、硬化処理による合金組織の改良により高硬度とした組織が、鑄包み時の熱による焼き鈍し作用により変化し、組織変化が原因と

【0025】本発明によれば、焼入れ性や時効特性を改善するために必要に応じてMg、Ni、CrおよびFeのいずれか一種以上の元素を含有しても良く、例えば、質量%で、Mg：0.1～1.5、Ni：1.0～4.

0、Cr:0.3以下の範囲で含有させると良い。ここで、Crの含有量を0.3以下と制限したが、合金中にCrを含有すると焼入れ性が阻害されるため、押出成形時にプレス焼入れを促進することができないからである。

【0026】また、Feを含有させるとAl合金中に金属間化合物 β -AlFeSiが晶出するが、 β -AlFeSiの晶出量が増加すると耐摩耗性が低下するため、本発明において、摺動面の全面積に対して金属間化合物 β -AlFeSiの占める面積を5%以下と規定した。 10

【0027】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明のシリンダブロックに鑄包まれたシリンダライナについて、実施例1～実施例5および比較例1～比較例4を挙げて説明する。

【0028】実施例1～実施例5（表1）

	組成成分(質量%)									
	Si	Cu	Mg	Mn	Sn	Ni	Cr	Fe	Al ₂ O ₃	Al
実施例1	25.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.05	—	—	—	—	bal.
実施例2	25.0	0.2	0.8	—	0.05	—	—	1.0	—	bal.
実施例3	25.0	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.05	—	—	—	—	bal.
実施例4	25.0	0.2	0.8	—	0.05	2.0	—	—	—	bal.
実施例5	25.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	5.0	bal.
比較例1	25.0	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	0.2	4.0	—	bal.
比較例2	25.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	0.2	4.0	—	bal.
比較例3	17.0	4.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	bal.
比較例4	25.0	4.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	bal.

調整したAl合金材料を溶解し、エアアトマイズ法により毎秒10²K以上の冷却速度で冷却し、急冷凝固粉末を作製した。急冷凝固粉末を回収し、選別した後検査を行った。

【0031】次に、急冷凝固粉末をゴム型に充填し、冷間静水加圧(CIP)処理した後、真空焼結処理してピレットを作製した。作製したピレットを425～520 30℃の温度で加熱軟化させた後、押し出し成形して連続した中空円筒状の管体とした。その後、中空円筒状の管体を切断し、シリンダライナの素材を形成した。

【0032】シリンダライナの素材に温度545℃で加熱溶体化処理した後、水焼入れを行った。さらに、180℃での時効熱処理した後自然冷却をした。なお、T6処理を施したが、選択した材料に応じて180℃での時効熱処理を実施しないT4処理を施しても良い。

【0033】表面硬化処理後、得られたシリンダライナの電気伝導度を検査し、シリンダライナの端面や内面を 40平滑に加工処理した後、必要に応じてシリンダライナの外面の加工処理をし、シリンダライナを得た。

【0034】シリンダブロックの金型にシリンダライナを装着し、アルミニウムダイカスト合金により鑄包み成形加工をした。

【0035】さらに、鑄包み成形加工後のシリンダライナの内周面に形成された摺動面の金属組織の観察を行った。

【0036】図1は、Feを含有したAl合金材料とした実施例2のシリンダライナの摺動面における合金組織 50

本実施例では、Al合金の組成成分を調整し、合金のマトリックスの硬度を70HV以上としたシリンダライナを作製した。

【0029】まず、シリンダライナのAl合金材料の成分を調整した。表1に示すように、実施例1～実施例3の成分組成は、質量%で、Si:20～30、Cu:0.05～2.0を必須の成分とし、Mn:0.05～4.0、Sn:0.05～4.0、Mg:0.1～1.5、Ni:1.0～4.0およびCr:0.3以下のいずれか一種以上の元素を少なくとも選択的に含有する範囲に調整した。また、実施例5は、Al合金材料中に粒径が2μm以下のAl₂O₃を含有させたものである。

【0030】

【表1】

を拡大して示す写真図である。図1に示すように、合金組織は、マトリックス中にSi(1)および金属間化合物 β -AlFeSi(2)の晶出が観察された。摺動面の合金組織の調査を行い、単位面積あたりにおける金属間化合物 β -AlFeSiの析出面積を測定したところ、 β -AlFeSiの占める面積は、単位面積あたり5%以下の範囲内となっていた。

【0037】比較例1～比較例4（表1）

本比較例では、上述した実施例と同様の製造工程によりシリンダライナを形成したものであるため、その説明を省略する。実施例と異なるのはAl合金材料の組成を本発明の範囲外とした点にある。

【0038】比較例1および比較例2は、Feの含有量が2%を超えるAl合金材料であり、比較例3および比較例4はFeを含有していないAl合金材料である。

【0039】上記実施例1～実施例5および比較例1～比較例4までの各Al合金材料を用いてAl合金から成るシリンダライナを形成し、シリンダライナ(Al合金自体)の硬さおよび摩耗量を測定した。シリンダライナを形成するAl合金の硬さはロックウェル試験により測定し、摩耗量は往復運動摩耗試験により測定した。

【0040】往復運動摩耗試験は、研摩輪と試験片の間に一定荷重の下で摩耗量を測定するものであり、試験条件は、負荷面圧1.0N/mm²、試験速度平均0.16m/s、摩耗距離300m、潤滑オイル1ml滴下とし、摩耗体積を測定して摩耗量を求めた。測定結果を図2に示す。

【0041】図2に示すように、質量%で4%のFeを含有したAl合金から成るシリンダライナ（比較例1、比較例2）の摩耗量は多く耐摩耗性が低下した。一方、Feを含有していないAl合金から成るシリンダライナ（比較例3、比較例4）の摩耗量はいずれも0.4よりも低い値であり、耐摩耗性が良好であることが判明した。

【0042】次に、Al合金中のマトリックスの硬さおよび摩耗量を測定した。マトリックスの硬さはピッカース硬さ試験により測定し、荷重を0.5gとしたピッカース硬さ計を使用した。Al合金中のマトリックスは、図3に示すように、Si等の硬質粒子を除いた部分のピッカース硬さを測定し、10回の測定による平均値をマトリックス硬さとした。摩耗量は、上述した往復動摩耗試験と同様の試験条件により測定した。測定結果を図4に示す。

【0043】図4に示すように、Feを含有した比較例1および比較例2のAl合金のマトリックス硬さは70HV以下の値であり、摩耗量は増大していた。一方、Feを含有しない比較例3および比較例4のAl合金材料は、いずれもマトリックス硬さが70HVより低い値であり、かつ、摩耗量が0.3以上であった。これに対し、実施例1～実施例5のAl合金のマトリックス硬さはいずれも70HV以上であり、かつ、摩耗量が0.3以下であり、優れた強度および耐摩耗性を有するシリンダライナを得られた。

【0044】本実施例の範囲内の成分組成とし、マトリックス硬さを70HV以上となるようなマトリックスの固溶硬化または時効硬化することにより、優れた強度および耐摩耗性を有するシリンダライナを得られることが判明した。

【0045】従って、本実施形態によれば、シリンダライナを形成するAl合金のマトリックスの硬さを70H

V以上となるようにマトリックスの固溶硬化および時効硬化の処理を施すことにより、優れた強度および耐摩耗性を有するシリンダライナを得ることができ、さらに、シリンダライナの内周面にめっき処理する必要がないことから、シリンダライナの製造コストの削減を図ることができる。

【0046】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、優れた高温強度および耐摩耗性を有し、軽量化かつ製造コスト削減を図ったエンジンのシリンダライナを得ることができるため、本発明のシリンダライナをエンジンに適用することにより、エンジンの軽量化、さらには、環境負荷を減らすことを実現することができ、産業の発達に寄与するものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本実施形態における、実施例2のAl合金の組織を示す図。

【図2】Al合金の硬さおよび摩耗量の関係を示す図。

【図3】Al合金のマトリックスの硬度を測定する際に、Al合金組織中から採取するサンプルの例を示す図。

【図4】Al合金中のマトリックスの硬さおよび摩耗量の関係を示す図。

【図5】従来における、多気筒エンジンのシリンダブロックの断面を示す概略図。

【図6】従来における、鋳包み構造のシリンダライナの製造工程を示す手順図。

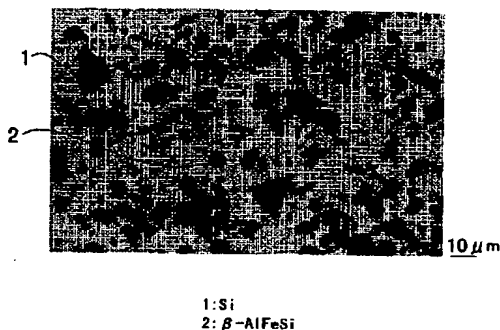
【図7】「Base合金」および「Base合金+4%Fe」の各合金について、押出材（T1）および鋳包み後（A）の硬さを比較した図。

【符号の説明】

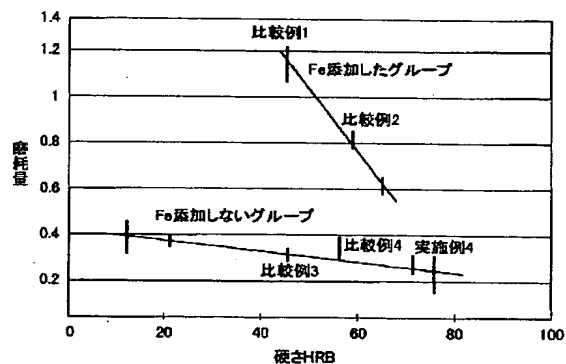
1…Si

2… β -AlFeSi

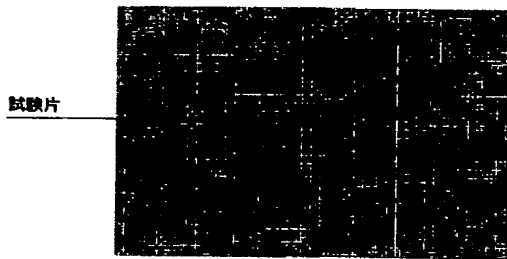
【図1】



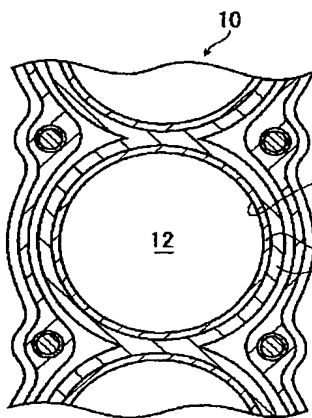
【図2】



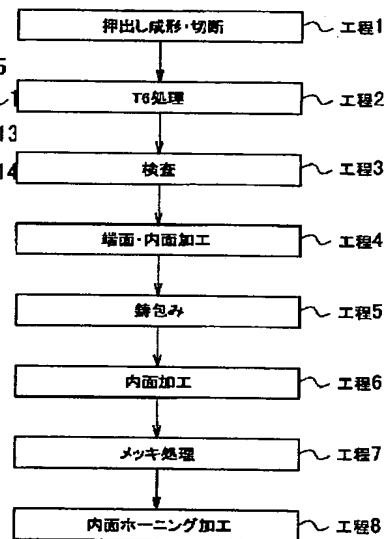
【図3】



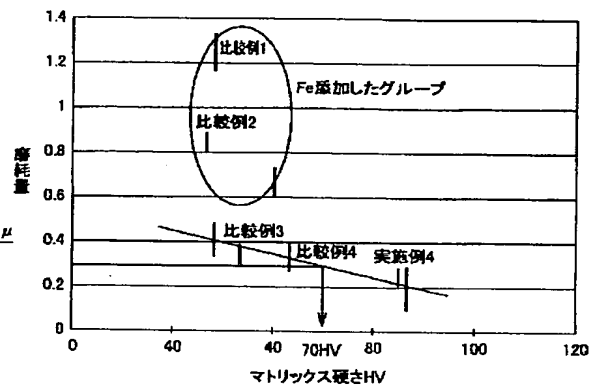
【図5】



【図6】



【図4】



【図7】

